

excitement. *Seasonal* colors are of a different character. Thus the stoat, Alpine hare, Arctic fox, &c., change from the sombre summer hues to snowy white, the tail or ear-tips remaining black in some instances. The beetle, *Carabus auratus*, is dusky in winter, but green in summer, while the spring and summer broods of one butterfly, a *Vanessa*, are in great contrast as regards color, &c. The winter pupa emerges in spring as *Vanessa levana*, while the second brood emerging in summer is distinguished as *Vanessa prorsa*, the contrast in coloration being attributed mainly to temperature, just as melanism, or the appearance of dark forms of certain species is said to be due to temperature and moisture.

If animals have appreciation of colors as is certainly the case, there are types which must be classed as "*Aesthetic*" implying delight in or preference for certain tints and arrangements of color.

Lord Avebury proved that bees prefer blue colors and Professor Poulton has found other instances. Darwin satisfied himself that female birds prefer brilliantly tinted male birds but this "sex selection" is only a particular form of "aesthetic preference." Aesthetic coloration affords some of the most enchanting examples known to the naturalist, and perhaps the acme is reached in the gorgeous male Nicobar pigeon, a native of Java and Sumatra, which glitters in the serried hues of emerald, gold and metallic blue, surpassing the wondrous colors of the parrots and birds of Paradise.

*Parasitic* colors are due to parasitism, and are usually sombre for protection's sake like some of the bird ticks; but the horse and deer ticks (*Trichodectes*) and others are striped down the dorsum. Many parasites especially entoparasites are opaque white, having lost all coloration, from their mode of life in the interior of their hosts. Their surroundings are dark like the cave animals. *Environmental* colors are a form of mimicry and ensure the safety of the possessors. They may be classed as passive or procrptic, the various flounders and shrimps, which most accurately resemble the sandy bottom, are examples. Others are active or anticryptic colors like those of the tiger, which is concealed by its stripes and thus able to spring unobserved upon its prey. Spiders and many predaceous creatures show anticryptic coloration.